[SEPTEMBER, MDCCLXVIII.] [NUMB. 146.]

# THE SOUTH-CAROLINA AND COUNTRY GAZETTE; JOURNAL.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, both Foreign and Domeſtic.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1768.

Mr. CROUCH,

*By inſerting the following, you will oblige, and may poſſibly hear further from Your conſtant Reader,* A. B.

WE do Honour to our Nature when we expreſs Cruelty by the Term Inhumanity: We declare it unnatural to Man while we call it by this Name; and there is indeed no Character ſo amiable as that of him whoſe Heart is moſt perfectly free from all Tincture of it: There is a falſe Pride that ſometimes keeps this hateful Paſſion alive in Tempers, otherwiſe thoroughly averſe to it; and, under the Influence of this, Men, naturally compaſſionate, are barbarous. The Senſe of an Injury excites in them a Deſire to inflict a greater on the Perſon from whom they have received it; and they ſuppoſe they own a Superiority in him, from whom they ſuffer the Severity which they do not return. Pride thus becomes the Parent of Cruelty, and Cruelty of a Paſſion ſtill leſs juſtifiable, even in the Eye of Reaſon, than itſelf of Revenge.

The Man who ſuppoſes he appears great by returning an Injury, and who, againſt his very Nature, nay, at the Expence of Pain to himſelf, revenges it, that he may appear great, would aſſuredly omit this, if he could be convinced it miſſed the intended Effect; how then will he look upon himſelf, when, on a fair Scrutiny, he finds all the eminent Men in the World agreed in aſſerting that true Greatneſs of Mind is ſhewn in deſpiſing an Injury: And that there is no Man ſo weak but can revenge one? The *Romans*, one of the wiſeſt, as well as greateſt People in the World, abjured all Barbarity of this Kind: They gave Cruelty its true Origin when they declared it always proceeded from Fear; and Revenge from Poorneſs of Spirit. Their Actions countenanced their Words: After fighting, at all Diſadvantages, the People who had rebelled againſt them, or had offered them the greateſt Indignities, they no ſooner ſaw themſelves Conquerors than every hoſtile Paſſion vaniſhed, and they received, as Children, thoſe, whom they, a Moment before, had treated as Parricides. They could not condeſcend to deſtroy a vanquiſhed Enemy, leſt it ſhould have been ſuſpected that they feared him; and they were too proud to Revenge an Injury, while that Act would convince the World they felt it.

The Opinion of the great Men of all Times has countenanced the Syſtem of theſe truly noble People, by declaring all Cruelty the genuine Effect of Cowardice; all Revenge the legitimate Child of Fear. Tyrants and Uſurpers have ever been the moſt bloody in their Reigns, becauſe they have feared every Body who had, or who was but ſuſpected to have, Power to hurt them. Civil Wars have always been more bloody than others, becauſe fought by Cowards; by People who had no Notions of Honour, and who were in continual Fear of one another; and Women, from the natural Timorouſneſs of their Diſpoſitions, are induced to Murder, whenever they are concerned in Robberies.

It was glorioufly anſwered of the Duke of *Marlborough*, when he was warned that an Officer, whom he had broke for ill Behaviour, would take ſome Opportunity to do him a Miſchief privately, "I am in no Apprehenſion on that Head, becauſe I know him to be a Man of Courage." And I have been greatly ſtruck with an oppoſite Obſervation of the Father of *Philip*, who when he was told that *Phocas* had laid a Deſign to Murder him, replied, "I believe it; I know him to be a Coward, and there is no doubt but he can be cruel, and a Murderer."

Revenge, which indeed is but Cruelty under a certain Form, is as conſtant an Attendant on the ſame contemptible and abject Diſpoſition, as that Paſſion in its more general Appearance: We always ſee the weakeſt Minds the moſt malicious and revengeful; the Great, who deſpiſe it, avoid a Torment, which cheats thoſe who embrace it, under the Name of Pleaſure; it is one of thoſe Crimes which Nature has made its own Avenger: It never is harboured in any Breaſt, but it gnaws the very Heart that foſters it; nor is it ever exerted but it gives more Pain to the Perſon who employs, than to him who is the Object of it. Many uneaſy Days, many watchful Nights, does he who meditates Revenge ſuffer, while he againſt whom he is levelling it goes free; and, to add to the Anguiſh, perhaps ſees the Diſtreſs in which his Enemy is involved, and makes it the Subject of his Mirth.

When the Scheme is laid, the Execution is attended with more Pain than the projecting it, always with Guilt, and often with immediate Danger: The Blow ſeldom takes Place exactly as intended; the overcharged Miſchief often retorts with a fatal Fury on the Head that deſigned it; and even if it ſucceed, the Conſequence is worſe than that of the Miſcarriage: No Law divine or human protects it; the Eye of Juſtice will view that Act without entering into the Conſideration of its Cauſes, and all that is gained by having, at the immediate Hazard of Life, obtained the End that was deſired, is, that the Perſon who has ſucceeded, finds himſelf baniſhed, by the Action, from his Country and Friends, and doomed to wander among Strangers, attended only by a wounded Conſcience, a Teſtimony written in his Heart, that what he ſuffers is not a Misfortune, but the Puniſhment of a Crime.

When we are too violent in our Purſuits, we over-run the Goal; the Cruelty which urges us to kill the Perſon on whom we would Revenge an Injury, deſtroys the very Poſſibility of the End at which it aims. What Pride, which is the genuine Source of this Paſſion, dictates to us, is to make the Man who has wronged us, ſtoop to us, and groan beneath the Effect of our Reſentment, to give him Pain that he cannot avoid, and to increaſe the Bitterneſs of it, by telling him from Time to Time, this you ſuffer for having injured me; unjuſtifiable as all this is, it is the natural Reſult of Vengeance, and is the Point at which the Temper that employs it aims, but this is prevented, not accompliſhed by Murder. The Perſon who has given the original Offence is, by this Means, ſet at Reſt, is plunged into a State in which all Power of farther hurting him is over; and he who before thought himſelf ſo injured, that the Pain of it was not to be ſupported, now finds he has given his Enemy Reſt, but has heaped on his own Head more than all the Diſtreſs and Anguiſh he could have wiſhed to inflict on that of the other.

In this diſtinguiſhed Period of Diſſipation, Diſſoluteneſs and Obloquy, where Virtue and Simplicity, the trueſt Friend to Nature, is with Difficulty preſerved, without a Man living as it were an Exile from Society; there is a peculiar Form of Cruelty, that may be allowed to owe its Origin to this contemptible Paſſion of Revenge; when Men from the keen Senſibility of their own Reputation loſt; by an habitual Attachment to every lawleſs Pleaſure, degrading the Dignity of human Nature, by cheriſhing the groſſeſt Appetites of the Brute, with an Air of Felicity, though merely Ideal, become the ſevere Executioners of the Characters of other Men; 'tis the Misfortune of a benevolent Diſpoſition, that it makes a Man too neglectful to the Conſequences of his common Actions, and while his Hand, contrary to that of *Iſhmael's*, is againſt no Man, he ſuſpects of courſe no Man's Hand to be againſt his; thus the moſt trivial Circumſtances of his Conduct, too frequently not only become a Snare, but eſtabliſhes a Prejudice, though but the Offspring of Error, that Time, nor the moſt earneſt Solicitude, ſhall not be able to deſtroy.

As difficult and dangerous in the Execution, and as painful in the Conſequences, as Revenge in its Nature is, ſo eaſy and ſafe, ſo peaceful and ſecure, is the oppoſite Quality of Forgiveneſs. If we would ſtudy true Greatneſs of Mind, this is the Path by which we are to hope to arrive at it; nothing is ſo eaſy as to reſent, but nothing is ſo noble as to pardon. To be above the Reach of an Offence, beſpeaks more Greatneſs than the moſt effectual Revenge; but to feel it, and afterwards to forgive, is greater. The Man who does but intend Vengeance, confeſſes in that Intention, that he feels himſelf hurt; he gives a certain Triumph in this to the Perſon who aimed the Miſchief againſt him, and it is Fifty to One that himſelf can never attain ſo eſſential a Triumph. Injuries levelled againſt a Man who deſpiſes, or who only will aſſume Indifference enough to ſay he is not hurt by them, retort upon the Perſon who offered them; nor can there be a ſeverer Puniſhment on him who makes the World a Witneſs to his Attempt of giving Pain to another, than the ſhewing the ſame World that he is too inconſiderable to affect it.

The Generality of Injuries are of this Kind; they call for Contempt inſtead of Reſentment, and there is more Triumph in baffling than there poſſibly could attend the returning them. It muſt be allowed, indeed there are ſome of a higher Nature: Some that it is impoſſible to deſpiſe, and that the World could hardly blame us for reſenting; but would we think juſtly in Regard even to theſe, Revenge is not the Conduct that would be dictated to us by Reaſon. Would we arrive at true Greatneſs of Soul in this Point, we ſhould conſider, that by how much the greater the Wrong is, by ſo much the nobler it is to pardon it; and by how much the more juſtifiable Revenge would prove, by ſo much the more Honour there is in Clemency.

## PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 4.

*On Saturday laſt, agreeable to an advertiſement publiſhed in the papers, a very great number of the moſt reſpectable inhabitants of this city, and many from the country, attended at the State-Houſe, when an addreſs was read to them, after which inſtructions to the Repreſentatives being read, and approved, they immediately proceeded to ſign them.*

*The* ADDRESS *is as follows.*

AT a time when the iron rod of power is ſtretched over us, when not only claims are ſet up, but acts paſſed deſtructive of our liberty, and when ruin is threatened us, if we dare even to complain, not to be alarmed, argues inſenſibility, or ſomething worſe.

Already we find our trade reſtricted, our rights invaded, and a plan laid, the execution of which muſt inevitably deprive us of even the ſhadow of liberty, and reduce us to a ſtate of abject ſlavery.

Heretofore we have been taught to believe, that our removal or diſtance from the royal preſence, did not deprive us of the rights and privileges of freemen and Britiſh ſubjects; that the laws made by our legiſlatures, and approved by the crown, ſhould remain inviolate, until repealed by the ſame power that enacted them; that our houſes were our caſtles and our ſanctuary; and that the property we acquired was ſo much our own, that no power on earth could, of right, deprive us of it, without our conſent, and conſequently that no money could be levied from us, but by our choſen repreſentatives. But, alas! experience begins to convince us, that all this is illuſion, and that the hopes formed in conſequence thereof, are groundleſs and vain. New maxims of government, with regard to America, are adopted; the rights of freemen, which we claimed, are, it ſeems, confined to the inhabitants of Britain: Repreſentation, we are told, is only *virtual*, that is *imaginary*; the power of parliament is not only ſupreme, but illimitable; and the commons of Great-Britain have a right, by their repreſentatives, to give and grant, and at their pleaſure diſpoſe of, the money and property of all the ſubjects of the crown of Great-Britain, how diſtant ſoever, and notwithſtanding many of them, in diſtinct provinces, have parliaments or aſſemblies of their own, who, with the King, have a right and power of legiſlation for themſelves.

We have already ſeen the acts of our legiſlatures, after paſſing through all the neceſſary forms, and obtaining the royal aſſent, over-ruled and reſcinded by the Britiſh parliament, for no other purpoſe than to augment the fees of a petty cuſtom-houſe officer*. Regiments of ſoldiers, which a miniſter modeſtly propoſed to thruſt into our houſes, are by the almighty power of parliament quartered in our towns, not to protect, but to over-awe us into ſervile obedience; for theſe we are, by the ſame power commanded to provide quarters, firing, bedding, candles, rum, &c. To refuſe compliance is termed rebellion, and to be puniſhed with political death. Thus becauſe the aſſembly of New-York heſitated to grant every thing ordered, they were by another act of parliament deprived of their legiſlative authority. What was this but to ſay, "Obey implicity," and enforce "the laws made by the parliament of Britain to raiſe money on you without your conſent," or you ſhall die, and "your conſtituents ſhall enjoy no rights or privileges at all."

By theſe acts our aſſemblies are reduced from being the repreſentatives of a free people, to be the abject tools of miniſterial power; inſtead of exerciſing their own judgments, and conſulting the happineſs and proſperity of their conſtituents, they are under a neceſſity, on pain of being deprived of their legiſlative authority, of enforcing the mandates of a Britiſh parliament.

Yet, humiliating as this was, it was judged proper to reduce the Americans to a ſtill lower degree of ſlavery. The form of liberty was too much to leave them. Even in France the edicts of their monarch have no effect, until they are regiſtered by the parliaments of their reſpective provinces, but this was too much for America to enjoy. While we were taxed at a certain ſum, and the mode of raiſing it left to ourſelves, the aſſemblies or parliaments of the reſpective provinces were abſolutely neceſſary. While theſe remained, it was reaſonable to think, that as long as they retained an idea of liberty, they would expreſs their reſentment and complaints for being deprived of it; and as long as the people retained a ſenſe of ſuffering, they would look to their repreſentatives, if any they had, for relief and redreſs. Thus a claim of rights might be kept up, and the miniſtry fatigued with remonſtrances and petitions.

For this reaſon it was decreed to levy money upon us, without the intervention of provincial aſſemblies, and thereby prepare the way for laying them wholly aſide. The parliament was ſupreme, and therefore had the power. The eaſe, convenience, or circumſtances, of the people to be taxed, were too trifling to demand their attention. The only thing to be conſidered, was, that the acts impoſing the tax, ſhould be ſuch as would execute themſelves.

The firſt experiment was made with a *ſtamp-act*, which was contrived with ſuch art and cunning, that nothing but the virtue, union, and reſolution of a brave and free people, who were reſolved to hazard all, rather than part with liberty, could have prevented its execution. The people determined to uſe none of the ſtamps, the courts of juſtice were conſequently ſhut, buſineſs was at a ſtand, trade languiſhed, the orders for goods from *England* were countermanded, whereby thouſands of her manufacturers were reduced to beggary, and confuſion threatened on all hands. For this reaſon the miniſtry found it neceſſary to change their meaſures. The ſtamp-act was repealed, not becauſe it was unjuſt and unconſtitutional, but becauſe it was dangerous to carry it into execution.

But that the repeal of the ſtamp-act might not invalidate the claim ſet up, an act was immediately paſſed, declaring, that the parliament had a right to bind the colonies by their laws "in all caſes whatever." In conſequence of this, another act was made for the expreſs purpoſe of raiſing a revenue, or of levying money from America without our conſent. And as the plan of reducing the Americans was now better digeſted, it was reſolved to lay the ax to the root of liberty, and not only ſtrip the people of their property, but deprive them of all ſhare in the ſupport of government, adminiſtration of juſtice, and defence of their country. That the laws which the Britiſh parliament have made, and ſhall hereafter make, may be effectually carried into execution, men of war are ſtationed upon our coaſts, and in our harbours, a board of cuſtoms is eſtabliſhed for America, and a ſett of commiſſioners, with whole bands of tide-waiters, ſearchers, inſpectors, &c. with large ſalaries, are ſent over to collect the duties: This apparatus evidently proves, that

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* *See act for more effectually ſecuring and encouraging the trade of his Majeſty's American dominions, &c. paſſed by the laſt parliament, A. D. 1765.* "*And in order to prevent any diſputes concerning what fees the officers of his Majeſty's cuſtoms in the Britiſh colonies or plantations in America may be intitled to, be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that it ſhall be lawful for the comptroller of his Majeſty's cuſtoms to demand and receive for his fees, a ſum equal to one third part of the fees received by the collector for the like buſineſs,* ANY LAW, BYE LAW, OR ACT OF ASSEMBLY, *made in the ſaid plantations to the contrary notwithſtanding.*"

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## LONDON, June 25.

IT is said a Public Investigation will soon be made into the legality of proceedings by attachment, which it is thought, will be deemed as unconstitutional as general warrants.

It is asserted by some gentlemen, eminent in the law, that Mr. Wilkes's imprisonment will expire at the twelvemonth's end; it being their opinion that his imprisonment, on both verdicts, commenced immediately on passing sentence.

We hear that the manufacturers of Birmingham, and other towns, subsisting chiefly by their trade for Lard wares, are greatly alarmed on account of the remarkable decrease of orders from America.

Yesterday the Lords Commissioners appointed by his Majesty prorogued both houses of parliament to Thursday the 11th of August.

Our total Consumption of Hemp for the last twelve Years amounts at a Medium to more than 300,000l. per Annum.

An honest Hibernian, a few Days ago, bought a Flitch of Bacon, which he hung up in his Tap-room, and wrote on it Wilkes and Liberty for ever! Two Scotch Taylors came in, and seeing Wilkes and Liberty wrote on the Bacon, took a Knife, cut two very handsome Slices off, and ordered them to be dressed, asking the Landlord and others to eat with them. The Landlord declared it was the best Bacon he had ever eat in his Life, and asked them where they bought it. They said they cut it off his Flitch, as they saw Wilkes and Liberty wrote on it: Upon which the honest Hibernian immediately rubbed it out, and wrote Wilkes for ever! but no more Liberty.

It was this morning currently reported on the Royal Exchange, that the French Court have actually threatened to attack Minorca, should Great-Britain interfere with the French King's design upon Corsica.

They write from Paris, that an express had arrived there with advice, that the landing of the French troops in Corsica had not been attended with the least opposition on the part of the Islanders.

When the French first raised the shameful report that Gen. Paoli had consented to their obtaining the sovereignty of Corsica. Mr. Boswell after contradicting it from good authority, said one day at court to a noble Duke; "My Lord, supposing Paoli after all his heroism and noble exertions in the cause of Liberty, should become so abandoned as to give up his country, do you not think it would be lawful for me to go over and cut his throat?"——"No Sir, replied the Duke, but I think he ought to cut his own throat."

A report prevails in Holland, that there is a design formed between two certain courts, to make a young Italian Prince King of Corsica.

JUNE 30. Yesterday an Express arrived in Town, which brought an Account of the Death of the Queen of France, Consort of Lewis XV. and Daughter of the late Stanislaus, King of Poland.

We hear that a Commission is preparing to pass the Great Seal, for appointing a new Board of Trade and Plantations.

On the arrival of his Danish Majesty in these dominions, great expectations are formed by the politicians at the west-end of the town: One party assures us this tower of his Majesty is not merely to see the country, but to set on foot a new commercial treaty between the two nations, particularly regarding the present trade of the Danes in the West-Indies. As we are possessed of many useless Islands in those parts, such as the Bahama Islands, and up through the Exuma sound to Crooked Island which at present are of little or no account to us, it is proposed to cede some portions thereof to the Danes, for a valuable consideration. Since it is well known, with industry, they are capable of producing every kind of commodity, in common with the other Leeward Islands. On the other hand it is said, that this journey will put the finishing stroke to some recent affairs lately transacted on the continent.

JULY 2. We hear from undoubted authority, that a late conference which the French Ambassador, the count de Chatelet, had with the Earl of Shelburne, secretary of state for the southern department, the count observed, that the King of France in sending so many troops to Corsica, did no more than his duty in assisting his ally, the republic of Genoa, against their rebel subjects. *Lord Shelburne replied*, "We do not consider the Corsicans as rebels." Your proclamations stile them so," *answered the count.*

It is remarkable that the Proclamations against the Corsicans, were issued under Lord Bute's Administration.

JULY 5. It is reported the French Ambassador has fully justified, to the Satisfaction of our Ministry, the Proceeding of his Court in regard to Corsica.

It is rumoured that we are upon the Point of commencing a serious Quarrel with a maritime State in the Mediterranean.

The Utrecht Gazette, under the Head London, June 24, has the following article:——"Mr. Wilkes is not the only Object of the frequent Councils held at Court, and at which the King very often assists. The new Subjects of complaint of the Americans, who obstinately refuse to submit to the Imposts laid on them in 1767; the sending of the French Troops to Corsica, and the Troubles which agitate Poland, are among others the great Objects which demand the Attention of the Ministry.

It is reported that the Reason why the French met with no Opposition at landing the Troops in Corsica, is because they took Possession of such Places as were formerly occupied by the Genoese Troops, and have made no Attempts whatever to extend their Possessions any farther than the Genoese had before they took Leave of the Island. And it is strongly asserted, by those well acquainted with the Affair, no Hostility will be commenced on the Part of his Most Christian Majesty's Forces unless first attacked by the Corsicans.

JULY 7. *A Letter from Smyrna, dated May 13, says,* "There is no longer any talk of a rupture on the part of the Algerines, the report of which had retarded the departure of the Dutch ships: And all those of that Nation in the port are now preparing to sail with their cargoes."

They write from Porto-Ferrais, that the French commandant at Corsica had intimated to the Gondoliers of Capraja to hold themselves in readiness to transport French Troops wherever they might be wanted: While, on the other hand, general Paoli had expressly ordered, the inhabitants of the said Island no longer to load their gondolas to the French, assuring them at the same time of his protection.

It is confidently affirmed, that it is under consideration, either wholly to abolish the board of trade, or the new office of secretary of state for the colonies; it being found altogether needless, to say nothing of the amazing expence, to continue both institutions.

Extract of a Letter from Leghorn, June 14.

"We have received Advice from Corsica, that at the General Assembly held at Corte it was resolved to treat all those as enemies who shall make any Attempts against the Liberty of the Inhabitants of that Kingdom, and to defend with Vigour the Rights of the Country which have been acquired by the Blood of so many Citizens. Pursuant to this Resolution, all the Inhabitants are forbid, on Pain of Death, to furnish with Provisions any of the Places occupied by the French. The Inhabitants of Capraja have likewise received Orders not to lend their Gondolas to the French; and Gen. Paoli has promised the Inhabitants his Protection, and that of the whole Nation, and has sent some Detachments of Troops to the Coast, to watch the Motions of the French. These advices add, that the Inhabitants of the Island are so highly animated in the Defence of their Liberty, that the very Women offer themselves to fight against all those who would endeavour to reduce them under the Yoke of the Genoese."

JULY 9. We hear that his Excellency the Count de Chatelet Lament, Ambassador from the French Court, set out yesterday for France, having had his audience of leave of his Majesty the day before.

A proclamation is issued out in Dublin for the parliament of Ireland to meet the 1st of August.

JULY 12. The King of Denmark was expected at the Hogue last Wednesday evening, under the title of Prince de Travendahl.

One day last week, at a certain Coffee-house not 100 miles from St. James's, a wager of a 1000 guineas to 20 was laid, that war would be declared between Great-Britain on the one part, and France and Genoa on the other, before the 3d day of August next.

It is reported, but we know not how true it is, that many persons residing at Dunkirk have been commanded to leave that place.

One of the morning papers has the following article; for the authenticity of which the printer however declares he will not vouch, but gives it just as sent him.

"A gentleman just landed from France says, that when he left Paris, a report prevailed that the Duke de Ch——l, the French prime minister, had been stabbed by one of the Princes of the blood; the occasion is said to have been as follows: A council was held at Versailles, in presence of his M——y, at which were present, besides the ministers, several Princes of the blood. The Prince de Cb—— made a very pathetic speech on the distresses which the people laboured under, owing to the dearness of provisions, and the multiplicity of taxes; this speech was answered by the premier minister, in which answer he gave the Prince a flat contradiction, who instantly drew his sword, and run him through the body."

They write from Gibraltar, that a Moorish Admiral had just entered the Mediterranean with nine sail of stout corsairs, fitted out by the Emperor of Morocco, to cruize against the several European powers, with whom that Prince is at war.

They write from Leghorn, that notwithstanding the vigilance of the French cruizers, the Corsicans find means to be plentifully supplied with all kinds of military and naval stores, imported chiefly in Dutch bottoms.

By a gentleman just arrived from Calais, we are informed, that the common topick of conversation at that place, Dunkirk, and other sea ports in France, is of an approaching war with England. He further says, that he was surprized to see in Calais many of the doors and windows of houses, churches, and on some carriages, "No. 45, and liberty" chalked.

We hear orders are sent to the out ports to the shipwrights to work a day and one tide in fitting out several men of war intended for immediate service.

GENOA, June 4. The following are the Articles agreed on, between France and this Republic, touching the Cession of Corsica.

I. The Republic of Genoa cedes the Kingdom of Corsica, including its Fortresses, to France, who is to pay for the Artillery and Ammunition found therein, according to the Estimation which shall be made.

II. The Sovereignty of that Island shall still appertain to the Republic.

III. All private Property shall be inviolably maintained.

IV. The Corsicans shall be accounted Subjects of France, during the Time that she shall possess that Island.

V. France shall be under an Obligation to keep six Battalions in the Island.

VI. France guaranties the Genoese Commerce against the Corsicans or Barbarians.

VII. In Case the Republic should be desirous of retaking Possession of that Kingdom, she must restore to France all the Expences which that Crown shall have incurred in this Affair, for which Purpose an exact Account will be kept of all the Money advanced, as well as of the Revenues collected.

VIII. France engages to leave the Possession and Sovereignty of the Island of Capraja to the Republic.

"Besides these Articles there are three others, which are kept very secret by the two Governments."

QUEBEC, JULY 28.

By the post from Montreal we learn, that Major Rogers was brought there on Sunday evening the 17th instant, under a strong guard, and was immediately committed to the Chateau, and double centinels set over him.

HALIFAX, (in Nova-Scotia) AUGUST 4.

Yesterday arrived the sloop Hawke, Capt Hotchkiss, from Louisburgh, with a company of the 59th regiment, which is ordered in garrison here. We hear the other five companies are embarked on board his Majesty's ship Glasgow, Capt. Allen, who is hourly expected.

On Friday night last were brought in here as prizes, a large snow and a brig, lately taken by his Majesty's ship Glasgow, Capt. Allen, for being concerned in a contraband trade.

BOSTON, AUGUST 22.

The wife of Major Rogers came to town last Wednesday evening:—It is said by some that the Major is innocent of the crimes he is charged with.

Wednesday the 17th the Hon. Robert Auchmuty, Esq; Judge of Admiralty for this province, decreed the sloop Liberty, seized the 10th of June last, to be forfeited; but the 100 barrels of oil, and six barrels of tar, which were on board her when seized, were cleared.

Captain St. Barbe on his passage, spoke with the Halifax packet bound to England: This vessel, it is said, was fitted out at Halifax for sea in 36 hours, and sent home express with the account of the commotions here on the 10th of June last.

NEW-HAVEN, (Connecticut) JULY 15.

*Last Tuesday Captain Ozias Goodwin arrived here in a short Passage from Martinico. He informs, that on the 10th of last Month, an English Snow, of 16 Guns, from Antigua, touched there, and brought Advice that a Pirate had taken a Sloop near Antigua, belonging to Mr. Payne, of that Island, and destroyed all the People on board but one, who swam ashore; and that the Snow, and a French Frigate, which were lying at Martinico, sailed the next Morning, in Quest of the Pirate; who is said to be a large Sloop of 14 Guns, and was fitted out at Martinico, for trading to the Spanish Main, where she has been out Voyage.*

JULY 22. *There has lately been discovered within three miles of this town, a prodigious quantity of a brown species of paint. It is nearest the colour of a dark Spanish brown, and may with a little preparation, answer all the purposes of common painting, and as yet entirely unpolluted with any duty.*

FAIRFIELD, (Connecticut) JULY 20.

*The sloop Virgin, Thomas Halburton, master, arrived here from Turks-Islands the 8th instant, who gives the following remarkable account, viz. That he sailed from this port the 27th of December 1767, bound to Barbados, and on the 28th, in lat. 33:1, long. 62:28, met with the ship Eleanor, James Montgomery, master, from Philadelphia, bound to Gibraltar, in distress, having six and an half feet water in her hold, from whom he took the Captain and crew, with some necessaries, and landed them safe at Barbados. On the 27th of April 1768, he sailed from this port upon another voyage, bound to Dominica, when on the 17th of May, in lat. 27, long. 61:53, he met with the same ship again; and from particular observations of her mizen and bowsprit being left, her two anchors stowed upon deck, with sundry other marks, the Captain and mate knew the ship again perfectly well. Her main deck forward when he met with her the second time was chiefly dry, and he imagines she might easily have been saved, could he have spared sufficient hands.*

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 22.

Yesterday Morning the Brig Delancey, Captain Waldron, arrived here in 7 Weeks from Lisbon, who informs, that he read in an English Print brought to Lisbon in a Packet, just before he sailed, That a large Fleet of English Ships of War was to sail in a few Days from Portsmouth, for the Mediterranean, supposed with a Design to prevent the French from taking possession of Corsica.

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 29.

*We have received advice that a horrid and barbarous murder was committed on the body of William Odgers, one of the officers of his Majesty's customs of the port of Penzance, in the county of Cornwall, in Great-Britain, by one Melchisedeck Kinsman, and others his accomplices, on monday evening, the 7th of March last, and that the said Melchisedeck Kinsman sailed from Falmouth, in the last April packet for New-York, carrying with him about eight hundred pounds in cash, and is supposed to be now in one of the colonies on this continent. He is described to be a well set man, about five feet eight inches high, and about thirty years of age, of a florid complexion, his hair light brown, but wears a wig. It is said, that a considerable reward is offered by the commissioners of the customs in England, for the apprehending and securing the said murderer, so that he may be brought to justice.*

CHARLES-TOWN, SEPTEMBER 20.

THURSDAY last the Brig Prince of Wales, Captain Mason, sailed for Philadelphia, in whom went Passengers, Mrs. Harvey and Son, Messrs. Hart and Ferguson, of this Town, and Messrs. Thompson and Hay, who lately arrived here from Jamaica, &c.

Friday Evening his Majesty's Packet-Boat the Grenville, Captain Gaylard, arrived here from Pensacola.

Yesterday Captain Emerson arrived here in three Weeks from Boston, but last in 8 Days from Sandy-Hook, where he was obliged to put in, having met with a Gale of Wind in his Passage, who informs us, That his Majesty's Ship Fowey, Mark Robinson, Esq; Commander, who carried from hence the last Detachment of Royal Americans, was arrived at Sandy-Hook.

Writs bearing Teste the Fifteenth Day of September inst. returnable on Tuesday the Twenty-fifth Day of October next, have been issued by his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, for electing on Tuesday and Wednesday the Fourth and Fifth Days of October aforesaid, Members to represent the Inhabitants of this Province in the Commons House of Assembly.

DIED.] Mrs. Elizabeth Mullins, Wife of Mr. George Mullins.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, ENTRIES INWARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Sept.* | | | *From* |
| 13th. | Schooner Diamond, | Thomas Diamond, | St. Augustine |
| | Sloop Isabella, | Andrew Hampton, | Pensacola |
| 14th. | Schooner Pedee, | Thomas Picton, | Georgia |
| 16th. | Ship Prince Frederick, | Thomas Thomson, | London |
| 17th. | Brig Lydia, | John Haywood, | New-York |
| 19th. | Brig Philadelphia-Packet, | James Taylor, | Bristol |

ENTRIES OUTWARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Sept.* | | | *For* |
| 15th. | Sloop Providence, | James Goss, | Falmouth, O. E. |
| 16th. | Ship Prince Frederick, | Thomas Thomson, | Ditto |
| 19th. | Brig Nancy, | George Minshall, | Dominico |
| | Brig Philadelphia-Packet, | James Taylor, | Bristol |
| | Schooner Betsey, | Thomas Malcom, | New-Providence |

CLEARED FOR DEPARTURE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Sept.* | | | *For* |
| 13th. | Sloop John's-Relief, | Benjamin Conyers, | Bermudz |
| | Ship Polly & Betsey, | Robert Brewton, | London |
| 14th. | Schooner Betsey, | Henry Rodgers, | St. Augustine |


A FRESH SUPPLY of EDWARD JOYCE's *famous* GREAT *American* BALSAM, made in Long-Island, superior by Trial, for its Use and Efficacy, to any imported from *Europe*, is just received per Captain *Haywood*, from New-York, and to be sold by CHARLES CROUCH, at his Printing-Office in Elliott-street, Five Shillings cheaper than any yet sold here.

☞ The several surprising Cures that have been made, (under God) with this *very famous* BALSAM, both at New-York and this Province, is sufficient to recommend it, and a List of the Person's Names may be seen affixed to the Directions, and at the Printer's hereof.

*TO BE SOLD without reserve, on Thursday the 23d Instant, at 4 o'Clock in the Afternoon, on Price's Wharf,*

A few Thousand Feet of *Honduras Mahogany*, and a few Tons of *Logwood*, by

OATS & RUSSEL.

# NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

*To the* Electors *of* ST. JOHN's *Parish*, Colleton County.

GENTLEMEN,

THIS Addreſs is not dictated either by Preſumption or Diffidence, but ſprings ſolely from that Deference which the repeated Favours I have received at your Hands require from me.

I have not the Vanity to aſſume any Merit from my Conduct in Aſſembly; yet I can with Truth ſay in Vindication of it, that it has been directed by my Judgment, founded upon the beſt Ideas of the Conſtitution I have, with ſome Induſtry, been able to form. For this Reaſon, and from the frequent Approbation of the Pariſh, I might, with ſome Colour, flatter myſelf with an Expectation of ſtill continuing to be the Object of your Choice at the enſuing Election: Nor will I ſo far take Blame to myſelf, as to ſuſpect that I have incurred your Diſpleaſure, by making an unſeconded Motion for erecting a Statue in Honour of his Majeſty, as an expreſſive Teſtimony of our Loyalty; and that, not in Excluſion of, but in Preference only, to Mr. *Pitt's*: A Name to which I give no Epithets: Your Opinion of his Behaviour that drew upon him the Rebuke of Lord *Granville*; of his adviſing (ſo powerfully could a Partiality to the Gratis Dictum of his Relation operate) the Confirmation of a Suſpenſion without a Hearing, which, without a Hearing, and without any Communication to the Council, had before taken Place, and the Charge concealed to this very Day; of his Syſtem of Politics in Relation to Hanover, and German Troops, at different Periods of Time; of his Promiſes, not only not performed, but in the Zenith of his Power not ſo much as attempted to be performed, to mend the Conſtitution by a more equal Repreſentation of the Commons of Great-Britain; &c. will create you no Difficulty in affixing ſuch as are ſuitable.

Whatever your Sentiments are, I ſhould ſubmit myſelf to your Determination upon this Occaſion with the utmoſt Satisfaction. Your Service is an Honour I have always held in the higheſt Eſtimation, and the Senſe of it I ſhall with Gratitude carry to my Grave.

Under theſe Impreſſions I ſhould be altogether unpardonable if, by my Silence, I ſhould be the Means of giving you any unneceſſary Trouble. It is therefore incumbent upon me to make known my Deſire that you would tranſfer your kind Intentions to ſome other Gentleman in my Room; ſince a Variety of Circumſtances have occurred that make it impoſſible for me to give that unwearied and conſcientious Attendance, without which it is obvious, the Duties of ſuch a Station muſt be imperfectly exerciſed, your reaſonable Expectations moſt likely prove abortive, and your juſt Rights but precarioufly preſerved.

In no Event can I forget my Obligations to you, or decline any good Offices my humble Situation in Life may enable me to render you.

*September* 15, 1768. WILLIAM WRAGG.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY for the LAST TIME given, to all Perſons anywiſe indebted to the Eſtate of the late Mrs. MARY WITHERS, that unleſs the ſame is ſettled and paid off on or before the 20th Day of October next, they will after that Day find their Accounts, &c. in the Hands of *Charles Pinckney*, Eſq; to be ſued for without Diſtinction or further Notice; and all thoſe who have any juſt Demands thereon, are deſired to bring them in atteſted by the above Day in order to be paid.

JOHN CALVERT, *Attorney for the Adminiſtrator.*

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TO BE SOLD CHEAP,

A London made CHAISE, and two CHAIRS, with Hatneſſes and every Material compleat, which may be ſeen at any Time at Mr. RICHARD HART's Coachmakers Shop, in Queen-ſtreet; as the Owner intends to depart the Province in a ſhort Time, he will diſpoſe of them at *firſt coſt* for CASH or SHORT CREDIT.

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TO BE SOLD, and entered on in March next,

AN exceeding good TRACT of TIDE LAND SWAMP, containing about 350 Acres, ſituated on M'Kay's Creek, in Savannah River, adjoining Miles Brewton, Eſq's, Plantation, has a very good new Cypreſs Barn, 50 Feet in length, and 25 Feet in breadth, a new Cypreſs Corn Houſe, and other Out-Houſs, ſituated on a high Hill, that is above any common Spring Tide, being the property of Hugh Burn, deceaſed. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe may treat with

JOSEPH CLAY, or
WILLIAM GIBBONS, } Executors.

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PETER LEGER, & Co.

*Have juſt imported per Captain* Taylor, *from* BRISTOL;

A Large Quantity of WHITE PLAINS, which were purchaſed by a good Hand, immediately from the Manufacturers, and to be ſold *very reaſonable*, at their Stores in CHARLES-TOWN, and at ASHEPOO.

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*Juſt arrived in the Brig* Nancy, *Captain* Minſhall, *from* LIVERPOOLE;

A CONSIGNMENT of GOODS, to Robert & Nathaniel Stott,

CONSISTING of the following articles, which will be ſold without reſerve, at the ſtore lately occupied by Meſſrs. WARING & SHEPHEARD, at the corner of Broad-ſtreet, near the *old* Watch-Houſe, on Monday the 3d of October; a quantity of Yorkſhire PLAINS, FLANNELS, CAMBLETS, WOOLLEN YARN HOSE, WOOLLEN CAPS, CASTOR and BEAVER HATS, with ſundry other articles ſuitable for the winter ſeaſon.

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For SALE,

PART of a LOT of LAND, in Charles-Town, containing about 48 and an half feet front upon Archdale-ſtreet, and 233 and an half feet in depth, joining to the eaſt on lands belonging to George Cohun, to the ſouth on lands belonging to the Independant congregation, to the north on lands belonging to the Dutch church. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may treat with

JAMES FISHER.

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AS I propoſe to remove from the houſe in which I now live, the upper end of Tradd-ſtreet, I will diſpoſe of the ſame, either with a part, or the whole of the lot appertinant thereto.

RAWLINS LOWNDES.

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## FELLOWSHIP SOCIETY,

THE Members are deſired to attend a GENERAL MEETING of ſaid Society, at the Houſe of Mr. *William Holiday*, on the Bay, on Wedneſday the 12th Day of October, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon.

*By Order of the Preſident,*
JOHN KESSON, Secretary.

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## RADCLIFFE & SHEPHEARD,

TAKE this method of informing their friends that they have entered into co-partnerſhip, and have brought out THOMAS RADCLIFFE, junior, and WARING and SHEPHEARD, by which means, they will have

A large and general ASSORTMENT,

and hope that the friends of both the *late houſes* will continue their favours to them.

*Among a great variety of other articles lately imported per Captain* Brewton, *from* LONDON, *are*,

FASHIONABLE SILKS, ribbons, gloves, ſilk hats and cardinals, ſcarlet ditto, neat cotton quilting for ladies petticoats, ditto for beds, plain, ſtriped and flowered gauzes, necklaces, earings, Italian flowers and pompons, India chints bordered, neat Engliſh ditto, callicoes, cottons, and linens, a great variety of broad cloths, worſted and ſilk breeches patterns, men and womens ſilk, cotton, thread and worſted hoſe, womens brocade, ſattin and black callimanco ſhoes and pumps, a variety of table and tea china, glaſs and earthen ware, braſs camp-kettles from one pint to thirty-five gallons, very neat japanned and braſs candleſticks, copper and poliſhed ſteel tea kettles, white, blue and green plains, bed and duffil blankets, matraſſes, Iriſh linens, checks and garlix, livery and chair lace, ſtrong chair harneſſes, coopers iron dowling ſtocks, carpenters wooden ditto, an aſſortment of bitts, walking canes, ſticks, angleing rods, fiſh hooks and fiſhing reels; which, with RUM, WINE, SUGAR, SALT, BAR IRON, &c. they will ſell reaſonable at their ſtore in Broad-ſtreet, on the ſame ſide with, and not far from the *new Church*.

They likewiſe propoſe *opening a* STORE *immediately*, at the plantation of Mr. THOMAS RADCLIFFE, ſenior, *five miles below* SALTCATCHER-BRIDGE, where they will have every article ſuitable for a COUNTRY STORE, and ſell *moſt* of them *as cheap as may be bought in* Charles-Town.

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## RADCLIFFE & SHEPHEARD,

*Have imported in the* Philadelphia-Packet; *Capt.* Taylor, *juſt arrived from* BRISTOL;

A QUANTITY of white, blue and green PLAINS, purchaſed for them on the loweſt Terms, which they will ſell, among a variety of other Articles lately imported, at a *moderate advance*.

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## WILLIAM HUTCHINS,

WRITING-MASTER, in Gadſden's-Alley;

BEGS leave to inform the Public, that he opened an EVENING SCHOOL, on Monday the 5th of September inſtant, where young Gentlemen may be taught in the moſt correct and expeditious Manner.

He likewiſe returns thanks to his Friends for their paſt Favours, and hopes by his future Care and Diligence to merit a continuance.

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*TO BE SOLD at public vendue, at the uſual place in Charles-Town, on Tueſday the 6th of December next,*

THE HOUSE up the path, lately belonging to *Francis Perry*, deceaſed; the HOUSE and GARDEN is ſo well known, that a deſcription is needleſs. The conditions of the ſale will be made known on that day.

JOHN MARLEY,
THOMAS BUCKLE, } Executors.

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ABSENTED himſelf from the ſubſcriber, an *apprentice lad*; if he will return to his duty, ſhall be forgiven all that is paſt, and kindly received.

ALSO,

RUN-AWAY another *apprentice* named THOMAS GREEN, ſon of Mr. NATHANIEL GREEN, formerly of Port-Royal; about 5 feet 8 inches high, of a ſwarthy complexion, long dark hair, had on when he went away a blue ſagathie coat, red waiſtcoat and breeches. Whoever will deliver ſaid THOMAS GREEN, ſhall receive a REWARD of TWO LARGE HAND-FULLS of PINE SHAVINGS for their trouble, from

*September* 13, 1768. EDWARD WEYMAN.

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RUN-AWAY ſome time in June laſt, a negro fellow named GEORGE, he has been uſed to going in a boat as patroon, ſo that he is well known about Cooper and Wando rivers, likewiſe at John's-Iſland and Ponpon; he is a little old fellow, talks much, and has a caſt in his eyes. Whoever takes up and delivers him to the warden of the Work-houſe, ſhall have TWENTY POUNDS reward. Any perſon giving information of his being harboured by a white perſon, ſhall on conviction of the offender, receive FIFTY POUNDS, or if harboured by a negro, TEN POUNDS. If the ſaid negro fellow GEORGE, will come home of his own accord, he ſhall be forgiven.

JOHN MARLEY.

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*TO BE SOLD by the ſubſcriber, the three following* TRACTS *of* LAND, *viz.*

ONE TRACT of 500 acres near Waſſamſaw, butting and bounding to the northward on lands formerly laid out to James Coachman, to the eaſt on Roger Saunder's land, ſouth on John Oldfield's, to the weſt on lands of Mr. Ebenezer Singleton.

One other TRACT of 560 acres on Waſſamſaw, butting and bounding on all ſides on lands then not laid out.

Alſo one other TRACT of 350 acres in Craven county, granted to Henry De St. Julien, butting and bounding to the ſouthweſt on Santee river, and on lands of Peter Coutrier, and on all other ſides on vacant lands, ſituated between Murray's and Cantey's ferry. The plats may be ſeen in the hands of the ſubſcriber, with whom any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may treat with. JOHN WRIGHT.

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TO BE SOLD CHEAP,

A Very good WRITING DESK, fit for a Compting-Room.—Alſo ſome Northward QUILLS. Apply to the Printer hereof.

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## *Advertiſements.*

AGREEABLE to the Directions of an Act of the General Aſſembly of this Province, intitled, *An Act for building an Exchange and Cuſtom-Houſe, and new Watch-Houſe, in* Charles-Town, *&c.* will be ſold at public Vendue on Thurſday the 22d Day of September inſtant, for ſix Months Credit, the *old Watch-Houſe*, as it now ſtands on the Bay of Charles-Town. The Purchaſer muſt give Bond and Security if required, to pull down and remove the ſame in Twenty Days from the Day of Sale.

*By Order of the Commiſſioners,*
THOMAS FARR, jun. Clerk.

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## ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY,

ON Wedneſday the 28th of September Inſtant, will be held a QUARTERLY MEETING of the Society, at the Houſe of Mr. *Robert Dillon* in Broad-ſtreet, where the Members are deſired to meet by 11 o'Clock in the Forenoon.

*By Order of the Preſident,*
WILLIAM MAXWELL, Secretary.

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TO BE SOLD,
By CHARLES WARHAM,

*At public vendue, on Wedneſday the 21ſt of September inſt. at the houſe where the late Mr.* LEONARD BODELL *lived, in* Union-ſtreet;

ALL the perſonal ESTATE of the ſaid LEONARD BODELL, deceaſed, conſiſting of ſundry ſhop goods, houſhold furniture, two negro men brought up to the bakers buſineſs, a wench, with two children, a canoe, rows with four oars, &c.

All perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and all who have any demands, are alſo requeſted to ſend in their accounts properly atteſted, to

ANN BODELL, Adminiſtratrix.

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*TO BE SOLD at public vendue, on the* 22d *day of September inſtant, at the plantation of* William M'Kelvey, *deceaſed, in St. John's pariſh,*

ALL the ESTATE of the ſaid deceaſed, conſiſting of a PARCEL of good FIELD NEGROES, among whom are ſeveral good ſawyers and houſe wenches, and a ſmall ſtock of black cattle, hogs, ſheep and riding horſes, together with the houſhold furniture; the condition of the ſale is CASH. All perſons that have any demands on the ſaid eſtate by bond, note or book debt, are deſired to bring them in by that day, properly atteſted, that proviſion may be made in order to diſcharge the ſame, and all perſons that are anywiſe indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make payment immediately.

JAMES M'KELVEY,
ROBERT M'KELVEY, } Adminiſtrators.

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*TO BE SOLD, on Tueſday the 29th of September inſtant, at twelve o'clock, on the ſpot;*

A PLANTATION or tract of land, ſituate, lying and being on JAMES-ISLAND, oppoſite to the ſouth part of Charles Town, containing 37 ACRES, with the buildings thereon, which formerly belonged to Samuel Maverick, ſhipcarpenter, deceaſed, and is now to be ſold for the payment of the debts of the ſaid Samuel Maverick. The conditions of the ſale will be declared at the above time. Whoever has a mind to purchaſe the ſaid tract of land, may view the ſame, by applying to Mr. Benjamin Stone, or

ROBERT RIVERS.

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*Notice is hereby given,*

*To the* PROPRIETORS *of* LANDS *and* LOW WATER FLATS, *or* TRUSTEES *for any ſuch, on which the* FORTIFICATION LINE *is built, from* Granville's Baſtion *to the* Wharf *of* Thomas Lamboll, *Eſq;*

THAT we the Commiſſioners appointed for valuing ſuch LANDS and LOW WATER FLATS, are ready to receive their Claims; AND THEREFORE deſire EVERY ONE, who has not been already ſatisfied, to give in the ſame, and to ſhew their RIGHTS and TITLES, to either of us as ſoon as poſſible, in order that their Damages may be aſcertained to the beſt of our Judgement.

ISAAC MAZYCK,
GABRIEL MANIGAULT,
BENJAMIN SMITH,
JOHN SAVAGE,
THOMAS SMITH, *(in Broad-ſtreet.)*

*Charles-Town, Auguſt* 31, 1768.

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BROUGHT TO THE WORK-HOUSE.

*July* 22, 1767. A new negro fellow, calls himſelf *Belfaſt*, and ſays his maſter's name is *Bobby*; he is about five feet ſix inches high, full faced, and has the mark of a ſhot on his left thigh, which he ſaid was done by his maſter; has on an old white negro cloth jacket and yellow breeches; and was taken up at Mr. Ball's plantation, Silk-Hope.

*September* 30. A negro wench of the Angola country, who calls herſelf JENNY, but can't tell her maſter's name; ſhe is a ſhort wench, of a yellow complexion, with very ſmall breaſts; ſhe has on an old white negro cloth wrapper and petticoat. Taken up at Mr. Waring's plantation at Beach-Hill.

*July* 17. A negro fellow born in Jamaica, calls himſelf *James Williams*, ſays his maſter's name is *Thomas Wheeler*, that he lives in Kingſton, Jamaica, and was hired to one *Davis*, firſt Lieutenant of the Sterling-Caſtle, and that he left her at Cape-Fear; he is 5 feet 9 inches high, thin faced, has a cut on his noſe, and branded on his right ſhoulder M R, alſo the mark of a ſhot juſt below his left knee, which he ſays was done at the ſiege of the Havanna, he has on a white negro cloth jacket and oznabrug trowſers. Taken up in Charles-Town.

*Auguſt* 20. A negro fellow, who calls himſelf HECTOR, ſays he formerly belonged to *Benjamin Huſt*, he is 5 feet 2 inches high, has on an old oznabrug frock. Taken up near Aſhley-ferry, by William Henry Drayton, Eſq'r, negro fellow, named Bob.

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FINE BUTTER in ſmall Kegs, juſt come down from the IRISH Settlements, CAROLINA, PHILADELPHIA, and PENNSYLVANIA FLOUR, SHIP BREAD in Barrels, a large Quantity of BAR IRON, Plowſhear Moulds, &c. to be ſold very cheap, by GEORGE PARKER.

*N. B.* Alſo exceeding fine LONDON and NEW-YORK MADERA WINES, to be ſold very cheap by the Pipe, Quarter Caſk, or Dozen Bottles.

this is only the beginning of the taxes and impoſts which the parliament intends to levy on America. And what renders this mode of taxation, and theſe impoſitions, ſtill more grievous and inſupportable, is the purpoſe for which they are intended. The monies ariſing from theſe taxes, duties and impoſts, levied from us without our conſent, the miniſtry are impowered to apply (as they are by the act expreſly mentioned to be intended) for the payment of the ſalaries of governors, judges, and other officers appointed by the crown, and removable at its pleaſure; and for protecting, ſecuring and defending his Majeſty's dominions in America. Thus are the people of the colonies degraded from the rank of freemen, and reduced to the level of ſlaves. They have nothing now they can call their own. Their money is taken from them without their conſent. The produce of their toil is at the diſpoſal of others, to whom they never intruſted the power, and over whom they have no controul. Juſtice is adminiſtered, government exerciſed, and a ſtanding army maintained at the expence of the people, and yet without the leaſt dependance on them. Nay the money, which we have earned with ſweat, and toil, and labour, being taken from us without our conſent, the miniſter has begun to give away in penſions to thoſe venal ſlaves, who have ſhewn a readineſs to aſſiſt in riveting the chains upon their brethren and children.

The enlargement of the powers of the admiralty court, which they have been ſo careful by ſundry acts of parliament to correct, limit and reſtrain in England, might be adduced to prove that, in the opinion of the miniſtry, the Americans are not intitled to the ſame privileges with the freemen of Britain*.

But what evinces the abjectneſs of our ſtate above every thing elſe, is the late miniſterial mandate, by which it ſeems we muſt bow our neck to the yoke, without uttering one groan, though our hearts are burſting with indignation, and our ſouls are goaded with the moſt tormenting reflections, upon recollecting what we once were. Our complaints and humble ſupplications are conſidered as "factious, and of a dangerous tendency." Our calling upon each other to unite in dutiful petitions, that we may be allowed the privileges of freemen, is deemed a "flagitious attempt to diſturb the public peace." And our aſſemblies (which indeed by the late acts of parliament are rendered in a manner uſeleſs) are threatened with diſſolution, if they do not "reſent this attempt," or if they dare to unite in the meaſure.

It is not enough that we are attached to our King by principle and by affection, in this we yield to no inhabitants of Britain. "America is yet untainted with rebellion and plots, notwithſtanding we have been reviled as traitors and rebels, in the Britiſh ſenate. Our loyalty to our King, and attachment to his perſon and government, is firm and unſhaken. But a new kind of loyalty is required of us; a loyalty to a Britiſh parliament; a loyalty that is to extend to a ſurrender of all our property, when a Britiſh houſe of commons, in which there is not a ſingle member of our chooſing, ſhall think fit to give and grant it without our conſent," and to a ſurrender of life, liberty, and that portion of wealth, which the Britiſh commons ſhall pleaſe to leave in our hands, whenever the arbitrary courts ſet over us, ſhall adjudge us to have forfeited them. No wonder then if a new kind of loyalty is enforced, by a new kind of puniſhment, or of being reduced to the rank of ſlaves, the firſt opportunity is taken to ſtrip us of the powers of legiſlation, the honourable badge of freemen.

It is needleſs to anticipate your reflections, by an enumeration of the calamities that muſt enſue from the execution of ſuch a plan as is now laid open; every man's reaſon will eaſily point out to what an abject ſtate of ſlavery we muſt be reduced, and what a weight of miniſterial power we muſt feel, when our property is taken from us without our conſent, and we are to be bound by laws made without our concurrence, and which do not in any wiſe affect thoſe who make them; when armies have ſeized our towns, fleets of men of war have blocked up our harbours, ſwarms of cuſtom-houſe officers have ruined our trade, by enforcing the edicts of our maſters; when arbitrary courts, with ſupple judges, wholly dependant on the miniſters, are ſet over us; when the groſſeſt miſrepreſentations of placemen, penſioners, and miniſterial tools are encouraged, and liſtened to with attention, while the cries and petitions of the people oppreſſed, are diſcountenanced, ſuppreſſed, and not ſuffered to reach the royal ear; and in fine, when our aſſemblies, the beſt bulwark of our liberty, and the only defence we have againſt the oppreſſions of the officers of the crown, are taken away and aboliſhed.

The houſe of repreſentatives of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, who nobly ſtemmed the torrent, have felt the weight of miniſterial power, and have ſuffered diſſolution for boldly defending our rights. Maryland is threatened with the ſame; in the mean time the miniſter has undertaken that the government ſhall be ſupported without them. Virginia, Maryland, the Carolina's, and Georgia, together with the eaſtern governments, are awakened, and exerting themſelves in defence of their rights.

While all around are thus ſtruggling for liberty, and ready to ſacrifice every thing for the common cauſe; let us alſo rouſe and join in the glorious effort to maintain thoſe rights, which the God of nature has beſtowed upon us, and to which we are intitled as freemen, and Britiſh ſubjects. Let us ever remember, that it is the right of ſubjects, when they find themſelves aggrieved, to petition the King, and that "all commitments and proſecutions for ſuch petitioning, are illegal," and that all threats and acts to prevent it, are arbitrary and tyrannical. Let us, therefore, while yet we have repreſentatives, apply to them, and inſtruct them to unite with our brethren in the other colonies in the common cauſe, and by dutiful petitions to our Sovereign, and every other conſtitutional meaſure, which they think proper, endeavour to obtain a repeal of thoſe acts of parliament, which we cannot but deem injurious to our rights, and deſtructive of our liberty.

To conclude; in the words of our patriotic FARMER, to whom we, and every American, are ſo much indebted, for his timely and ſpirited defence of our rights and liberties, let us remember that "our vigilance, and our union, are ſucceſs and ſafety; our negligence and diviſion, are diſtreſs and death; they are worſe——they are ſhame and ſlavery. Let us equally ſhun the benumbing ſtillneſs of overweening ſloth, and the feveriſh activity of that ill informed zeal, which buſies itſelf in maintaining little, mean and narrow opinions. Let us, with a truly wiſe generoſity and charity, baniſh and diſcourage all illiberal diſtinctions, which may ariſe from differences in ſituation, and modes of religion. Let us conſider ourſelves as men, freemen, chriſtian freemen, firmly bound together by the ſame rights, intereſts and dangers. Let us keep our attention inflexibly fixed on the great object we muſt conſtantly regard, in order to preſerve thoſe rights, promote thoſe intereſts, and to avert thoſe dangers."

"Let theſe truths be indelibly impreſſed on our minds, that we cannot be happy without being free; that we cannot be free, without being ſecure in our property; that we cannot be ſecure in our property, if, without our conſent, others may, as by right, take it away; that duties laid for the ſole purpoſe of raiſing money, are taxes; that attempts to lay ſuch duties, ſhould be inſtantly and firmly oppoſed; that this oppoſition can never be effectual, unleſs it is the united efforts of theſe provinces; that therefore benevolence of temper towards each other, and unanimity of councils, are eſſential to the welfare of the whole; and laſtly, for this reaſon, every man amongſt us, who in a manner would encourage either diſſenſion, diffidence or indifference between theſe colonies, is an enemy to himſelf, and to his country."

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## HENRY WEBSTER,

BEGS Leave to acquaint his Friends, that he has received a FRESH SUPPLY of GOODS, ſuitable to the preſent and approaching Seaſons, which he will ſell at the Charles-Town Prices, with only the Advance occaſioned by Freight and other ſmall Charges.——RUM, WINE, SUGAR, SALT, BAR IRON, FLOUR, BREAD, &c. alſo to be ſold cheap at his Store at Jackſonſburgh.

N. B. He will be much obliged to the Cuſtomers of LOGAN & WEBSTER, for a Continuance of their Favours; and at the ſame Time hopes they will uſe their beſt Endeavours to ſettle their Accounts due to that Partneriſhip, as Neceſſity obliges him to ſettle ſaid Concerns by the 1ſt of January next.

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*TO BE SOLD at auction, on Thurſday the 22d inſtant, at the uſual place in Charles-Town,*

Seven VALUABLE NEGROES, viz.

FOUR fellows, one boy and two wenches; one of the fellows is a good ſawyer, ſquarer, and rough carpenter, two of them watermen and ſawyers, the other a tight cooper; one of the wenches is a very good houſe-wench and cook, the other fit for the field. Credit, with intereſt and ſecurity, will be given to the firſt of June next.

*September* 9, 1768. CHARLES WARHAM.

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STOLEN about a MONTH AGO, out of a STORE, in LONGITUDE-LANE,

Sundry *Pieces* and *Remnants* of SILK, viz.

A *Piece* of black and white ſtriped LUTESTRING, two *Pieces* of WHITE INDIA DAMASK, a *Remnant* of GREEN, a *Piece* of CROW COLOURED MANTUA, and ſome others not remembered, they were *much ſoiled*, and the MANTUA *much ſpotted*. Whoever can give Information ſo that the THIEF may be brought to Juſtice, ſhall be FULLY REWARDED, and if any of the above Articles ſhould be offered for SALE, the Perſons are deſired to STOP THEM.

*September* 6, 1768. SAMUEL GROVE.

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## THEODORE GAILLARD, jun.

GIVES THIS PUBLIC NOTICE to all Perſons indebted to him, on Bond, Mortgage, Note, or otherwiſe, that he will have Occaſion for all the Money due him, by the 1ſt of January next; he hopes none will require any longer Indulgence, and gives this EARLY INTELLIGENCE, that thoſe concerned may PROVIDE IN TIME.

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## JAMES DRUMMOND,

*HAS juſt imported in the lateſt Veſſels from LONDON,*

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of WHITE PLAINS, inferior to none yet imported into the Province, which with a large Aſſortment of other Goods, he will diſpoſe of on moderate Terms at his Stores in Charles-Town, Jackſonſburgh, and St. Thomas's.

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THE Subſcriber has opened his DANCING-SCHOOL for the Winter Seaſon. ANDREW RUTLEDGE.

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TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, adjoining to Jackſonſburgh, containing 300 acres of exceeding good corn, indico, and a ſmall quantity of exceeding good rice land, with a good dwelling houſe, and out houſes thereon; the conveniency of its ſituation makes it ſo valuable as to need no recommendation.

Alſo, a PEW in Ponpon chapel.

Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may treat with *Gideon Dupont*, jun. in Jackſonſburg, or at Indian Land, with GIDEON DUPONT.

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ALL Perſons indebted to JAMES VALLAD, late of Charles-Town, Baker, deceaſed, are deſired to diſcharge the ſame by the firſt of November next, or they may expect to be ſued; thoſe to whom he was indebted are deſired to bring in their Accounts properly atteſted by that Time, to JOHN MOURET, in *St. Thomas's Pariſh*, or ANDREW D'ELLIENT, in *Charles-Town*, Executors.

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A YOUNG WOMAN, who can be ſufficiently recommended, would be glad of a Place in a good Family as a Houſe-keeper. Enquire of the Printer.

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## JUST IMPORTED,
## By JOHN EDWARDS, & Co.

*In the Brigantine* Nancy, George Minſhall, *maſter, from* LIVERPOOLE;

A LARGE QUANTITY of exceeding good WHITE PLAINS, bought from the manufacturers for ready money, a large aſſortment of Iriſh ſhirting and ſheeting linen, with a choice quantity of oznabrugs, and a few pieces of brown ſheeting, alſo bought for ready money in Dublin; a variety of checks, drawboys, and cotton velvets, women and girls neat everlaſting and calimanco ſhoes and pumps, alſo an aſſortment of womens and childrens leather ditto, a quantity of exceeding good loaf ſugar, very cheap by the hogſhead, or by the ſingle loaf, for ready money, ſeveral very faſhionable compleat ſets of queens, or cream colour ware, a few hogſheads of aſſorted delph ware, a ſmall quantity of Cheſhire cheeſe in good order, with ſalt, beer, and many other uſeful articles too tedious to enumerate, will be ſold reaſonably at their ſtore in Tradd-ſtreet.

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## JOHN CHAMPNEYS,

FOLLOWS the FACTORAGE BUSINESS by himſelf, and hopes for the Continuance of the Favours of his Friends, as he will endeavour to give Satisfaction to all who may pleaſe to employ him; he alſo hopes for the Continuance of thoſe Gentlemen's Cuſtom, who have had their Buſineſs done at the Wharf, and they may depend on the ſame Diligence and conſtant Attendance as formerly. 6m.

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## JOHN BENFIELD,

*At his Store in* Tradd-ſtreet, *lately occupied by* BENFIELD & JONES, *and oppoſite to Meſſrs.* Manſell, Corbett, & Roberts,

Has for SALE on the moſt *reaſonable Terms*,

OLD Jamaica, Windward Iſland and Northward RUM, by any Quantity, Madera WINE, by the Dozen or Gallon, Cherry BRANDY, Holland GIN, old Batavia ARRACK, and ſundry other LIQUORS.——ſhip BREAD, Water ditto at 35*ſ.* per Keg, Loaf and Muſcovado SUGAR, mould and dipt CANDLES, extraordinary good VINEGAR, &c. &c.

N. B. He continues to carry on the BROKERAGE BUSINESS, is much obliged to thoſe Gentlemen, who have already favoured him, and hopes to merit further Encouragement. 6 w.

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THE Subſcriber begs Leave to acquaint the Public in general, and her Friends in particular, That ſhe has opened a SCHOOL, at her Houſe in Broad ſtreet, near the *Poſt-Office*, for teaching Children READING and NEEDLE-WORK, and will uſe her utmoſt Endeavours to give Satisfaction. SABINA TAYLOR.

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A YOUNG MAN, well acquainted with Buſineſs, and who can be ſufficiently recommended, would be glad of Employment in a Store or Compting-Room. For Particulars, enquire of the Printer.

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## JAMES MYLNE,

BAKER, in BEADON's-ALLEY,

BEGS Leave to inform the public, that he and DAVID SMITH, *Biſcuit Baker*, from PHILADELPHIA, bakes all kinds of BUTTER and WATER BISCUIT, equal to any imported from Philadelphia, WATER BISCUIT, at *thirty-five ſhillings* per keg, and BUTTER BISCUIT, at *forty-five ſhillings* per keg; they flatter themſelves they will give ſatisfaction to any that favours them with their cuſtom, as they propoſe to keep the beſt of flour.——By giving a few days notice any quantity may be had.

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STRAYED or ſtolen from my houſe on White-Point, on the 31ſt ult. a BAY HORSE, about four years old, has a ſwitch tail, about 13 and an half hands high, branded on the mounting ſhoulder D, on the mounting buttock C, canters, trots, and paces. Whoever will deliver the ſaid horſe to the ſubſcriber in Charles-Town, ſhall have a reward of FIVE POUNDS. JOHN MORRIS.

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TAKEN up by JOHN BUCHE, in Purryſburgh, a ſorrel gelding, about 12 hands high, branded on the mounting ſhoulder N, with a blaze down his face, and has had a fiſtula on his off ſhoulder. The owner muſt prove his property before me at Purryſburgh.

July 11, 1768. JOHN L. BOURQUIN, J. P.

*Purryſburgh, July* 19, 1768.

TAKEN up by JOHN LINDER, in Purryſburgh, a brown bay gelding, about 14 hands high, with a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, branded on the mounting ſhoulder T, on the ſaid buttock M, and on his off ſhoulder ſomething like WL in one, he is a natural pacer. The owner may have ſaid horſe, by proving his property before

JOHN L. BOURQUIN, J. P.

*Charles-Town, September* 8, 1768.

TAKEN up by Mr. Simmons, at the plantation of Mr. Thomas Pike up the path, a gray mare, aged, ſhe is branded ſomething like H $\frac{T}{TH}$ in one. The owner may prove the property before FENWICKE BULL, J.P.

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SOUTH-CAROLINA.

THOMAS SNOW, of the province aforeſaid, who is in cuſtody of the Provoſt-Marſhal, upon *Meſne Proceſs*, at the ſuit of *James Parſons*, Eſq; having petitioned the honourable the Juſtices of the Court of Common Pleas, that he may be admitted to the benefit of the act made for the relief of inſolvent debtors: IT IS ORDERED, that the ſaid *James Parſons*, and all others to whom the ſaid petitioner is anywiſe indebted, be, and they are hereby ſummoned, and have notice, to appear at the uſual place of Judicature, at the firſt ſetting of the Court of Common Pleas, or General Seſſions, which ſhall happen three months after the publication hereof, to ſhew cauſe, if any they can, why the ſaid petitioner ſhould not have the prayer of his petition granted.

D. CAMPBELL, C. C. P.

Pleas-Office, July 15, 1768.

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CHARLES-TOWN: Printed by CHARLES CROUCH, in Elliott-ſtreet; where all Manner of Printing Work is performed with Care and Expedition.

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* *By two ſtatutes of Henry the 8th (viz. 27th H. 8th, ch. 4th, and 28th H. 8th, ch. 15th) a commiſſion of Oyer and Terminer is ordered to iſſue out of Chancery, directed to the Judges of Admiralty, and others, to enquire of and puniſh marine felons, according to the courſe of the common law, that is, by a jury; and by a modern ſtatute (viz. 2 Geo. 2, ch. 21.) if any one be feloniouſly ſtriken or poiſoned upon the ſea, and die at ſea, or beyond ſea, the fact is made triable in any county, according to the courſe of the common law; but by ſundry acts (viz. 11th and 12th Wil. 3, ch. 7th——6th Geo. 1, ch. 19.——8th Geo. 1, ch. 24) ſea felons are to be tried in the colonies before a bench of judges, appointed under the great ſeal, or ſeal of the admiralty, according to the courſe of the admiralty, that is, without a jury, and the charters of the provinces are ſet aſide as far as they interfere with this court; nay, the execution of the laws of trade are refered to it; and even the penalties impoſed on ſuch perſons as deſtroy his Majeſty's pine-trees in America, are recoverable in the admiralty, (ſee ſtat. 7 and 8 Wil. 3, ch. 22; 5 Geo. 2, ch. 24; 6 Geo. 2, ch. 13; 8 Geo. 2, ch. 12; 2 Geo. 2, ch. 35) and by a moſt extraordinary ſtatute paſſed the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, for erecting three admiralty courts on this continent, each to have juriſdiction over two or more provinces, the conſtitutional ſuperintendency of the common law, over the civil, is evaded, there being no Court of King's-Bench in America, of equally extended juriſdiction.*